

DETROIT, MICH.

JUL 4 1897

Public Health Reports.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *United States Marine-Hospital Service.*—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 3, 1896.

No. 1.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.]

One case of smallpox at Wausau, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, December 28, 1895.

SIR: It becomes my duty to report a case of smallpox existing in Wausau, Marathon County, Wis. Case supposed to have been contracted in a logging camp where the disease existed a year ago. Usual precautions are being taken.

Respectfully, yours,

U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Disinfection of Norwegian bark Turest at Gulf Quarantine.

GULF QUARANTINE, December 27, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here, on the 24th instant, of the Norwegian bark *Turest*, from Pernambuco, bound for Mobile, from which port she was remanded to this station. She will be held for disinfection.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 28, 1895.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, December 28, 1895.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 28, 1895; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895.				
Dec. 24	Steamship <i>Waesland</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown ...	29	109
Dec. 27	Steamship <i>Horsu</i>	Port Antonio	20	20
	Total		29	129

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended December 28, 1895.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, December 28, 1895.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 28, 1895; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895.				
Dec. 22	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		80
Do....	Steamship Burton.....	Progreso, Mexico.....		1
Dec. 24	Steamship Georgian.....	Liverpool, England.....		2
Do....	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown...	1	110
Do....	Steamship Roman.....	Liverpool, England.....		2
Dec. 26	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		33
Dec. 27	Steamship Barnstable.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....		2
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....		10
Do....	Schooner Ceto.....	Alberton, P. E. I.....		1
	Total.....		1	241

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 30, 1895.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, December 30, 1895.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 30, 1895; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895.				
Dec. 22	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	1	240
Do....	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown...	1	91
Do....	Steamship Peninsular.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	1	40
Dec. 21	Steamship Braunschweig.....	Bremen.....	56	310
Do....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	44	144
Dec. 25	Steamship Patria.....	Hamburg.....	255	394
Do....	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	21	57
Dec. 26	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown...	4	185
Dec. 27	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	7	127
Dec. 28	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....		78
Do....	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	11	171
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	6	86
Do....	Steamship Christiania.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	47	196
	Total.....		452	2,119

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Vessels arriving at, departing from, and remaining at United States quarantine stations.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 30, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Ital. bk. Madra*.....	Nov. 19	Bahia.....	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	Nov. 26
Span. bk. Fama de Canarias*..	Nov. 22	Habana.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 29
Span. bk. Villa de Sitges.....	Nov. 24	do.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.	.....
Span. bk. Borinquen.....	Nov. 25	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....

* Previously reported.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended December 7, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Span. bk. Villa de Sitges*.....	Nov. 24	Habana.....	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	Dec. 6
Span. bk. Borinquen*.....	Nov. 25	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

* Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Week ended December 14, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Span. bk. Linda.....	Dec. 12	Habana.....	Brunswick..	Held for disinfection.	.....

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended December 21, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish bk. Linda*.....	Dec. 12	Habana.....	Brunswick..	Disinfected..	Dec. 21

* Previously reported.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 22, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Nor. bk. Aug. Tullersen.....	Dec. 16	Pernambuco.	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection	.....

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 22, 1895.

Eighteen vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTHPORT QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 21, 1895.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to January 3, 1896.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 28....	10	2	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21....			Smallpox reported. Do.
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28....	3	1	
Rochester.....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21....			
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 30....	3		
Wisconsin:				
Wausau.....	Dec. 28 ..	1		

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

FLORIDA.—Month of September, 1895. Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties, including the cities of Key West, Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Tampa, having an aggregate population of 391,322, show a total of 323 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 32; enteric fever, 9; and diphtheria, 1.

Month of October, 1895. Total deaths, 294, including enteric fever, 8; croup, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 25.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 1,600,000. Total deaths, 1,726, including phthisis pulmonalis, 165; enteric fever, 60; diphtheria, 201; scarlet fever, 3; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 6.

MICHIGAN—Week ended December 21, 1895. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 51 observers, indicate that diarrhea increased, and erysipelas, inflammation of kidney, remittent fever, and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 140,292. Total deaths, 127, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 11; and croup, 7.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 560,000. Total deaths, 712, including phthisis pulmonalis, 73; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 73; croup, 30; and whooping cough, 1.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, 140,452. Total deaths, 88, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria and croup, 9; and whooping cough, 2.

Month of November, 1895. Total deaths, 65, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2; and croup and diphtheria, 8.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 55,000. Total deaths, 81, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and croup, 4.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, 11,000. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 1.

Month of November, 1895. Total deaths, 30, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and enteric fever, 1.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Month ending December 26, 1895. Estimated population, white, 12,000; colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Deaths, white, 18; colored, 25; total, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report of the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, 1895.

The Evolution of the Function of Public Health Administration as Illustrated by the Sanitary History of Glasgow in the 19th Century, with an Exposition of Results, by James B. Russell, B. A., M. D., LL. D., Senior Medical Officer of Health.

Administration and Progress Report on the Mofussil Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for the Year 1894.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Dec. 21.	105,287	60	2						11	1	4	5
Do.	Dec. 28.	105,287	51	4					7			1	1
Amesbury, Mass.	do.	9,798	2										
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	4									1	1
Auburn, Pa.	Dec. 21.	25,858	7							1			
Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 28.	494,439	182	27					3			6	5
Battle Creek, Mich.	Dec. 21.	13,197	1										1
Do.	Dec. 28.	13,197	5										
Belleville, Ill.	do.	15,361	3						1				
Bennington, Vt.	do.	6,391	2										
Beverly, Mass.	Dec. 7.	10,821	2									1	
Do.	Dec. 14.	10,821	5										
Do.	Dec. 21.	10,821	4									2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	Dec. 28.	35,005	15									2	
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	212	21					8	1	18		
Braddock, Pa.	Dec. 21.	8,561	5										
Do.	Dec. 28.	8,561	3										
Bristol, R. I.	do.	5,478	0										
Brockton, Mass.	Dec. 21.	27,294	9						1				
Brookline, Mass.	Dec. 28.	12,103	3										
Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	806,343	418	45					3	3	38	6	1
Bucyrus, Ohio.	do.	5,974	2						1				
Burlington, Vt.	Dec. 21.	14,590	8	2									
Butler, Pa.	Dec. 28.	8,734	4										
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	70,028	15	2								2	
Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 21.	*54,955	†34	4					4			5	7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Dec. 27.	236,908	117	9					1				
Cleveland, Ohio.	Dec. 28.	261,353	63	6								1	2
Columbus, Ohio.	do.	88,150	2						1			2	
Do.	do.	88,150	21	2					1			2	
Dayton, Ohio.	Dec. 12.	61,200	21	2					1				
Do.	Dec. 26.	61,230	25	4									
Dedham, Mass.	Dec. 21.	7,123	1										
Denver, Colo.	Dec. 11.	106,713	30	1					1				
Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 28.	205,876	4		1							2	
Elgin, Ill.	do.	17,823	8	2									
Everett, Mass.	do.	11,068	1									1	
Fall River, Mass.	do.	74,398	26	5									
Flint, Mich.	do.	9,803	2						1				
Fort Smith, Ark.	Nov. 9.	11,311	6										
Do.	Nov. 16.	11,311	1	1									
Do.	Nov. 23.	11,311	5	1									
Do.	Nov. 30.	11,311	5										
Do.	Dec. 7.	11,311	0										
Do.	Dec. 14.	11,311	2										
Do.	Dec. 21.	11,311	0										
Fort Worth, Tex.	do.	23,076	5									1	
Gloucester, Mass.	do.	24,651	9									1	
Do.	Dec. 28.	24,651	7										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	10										
Green Bay, Wis.	do.	9,069	8										
Haverhill, Mass.	do.	27,412	6						1				
Hoboken, N. J.	Dec. 21.	45,648	23	1							1		
Ironton, Ohio.	Dec. 28.	10,439	7	1									
Jamestown, N. Y.	Dec. 21.	16,078	6	1									
Jersey City, N. J.	Dec. 22.	163,003	80	3					3	2	4		
Johnstown, Pa.	Dec. 28.	21,805	4	1									
Kalamazoo, Mich.	do.	17,833	5	1									
Lawrence, Mass.	Dec. 21.	44,654	21	2									
Lebanon, Pa.	Dec. 28.	14,664	4										
Lowell, Mass.	do.	77,696	30	2					1			3	
Ludington, Mich.	do.	7,517	0										
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,706	10	1					1				
McKeesport, Pa.	do.	20,741	7	1									
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	20						1				
Marquette, Wis.	do.	11,523	4										
Massillon, Ohio.	do.	10,092	1	1									
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	4										
Memphis, Tenn.	Dec. 30.	64,495	23	4								1	
Michigan, Ind.	Dec. 28.	10,776	2										
Middletown, Ohio.	do.	7,681	1										
Milford, Mass.	Dec. 30.	8,780	3	2									

* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 15; colored, 19.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Dec. 28.....	204,468	53	4						3		1		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dec. 21.....	167,738	38	4						3		2	1	
Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 28.....	76,168	31	5						1				
Naugatuck, Conn.....	do.....	6,213	0							1				
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	16	2								2		
New Haven, Conn.....	Dec. 28.....	81,298	26	4						1		1		
New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 28.....	242,039	154	14	2					4				
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	19,457	5											
Newton, Mass.....	do.....	24,879	6							1				
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	1,515,301	762	95						8	10	36	18	8
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	7									1		
North Adams, Mass.....	Dec. 14.....	16,074	5							1				
Do.....	Dec. 21.....	16,074	4											
Do.....	Dec. 28.....	16,074	6	1										
Northampton, Mass.....	Dec. 21.....	14,990	5	1										
Omaha, Nebr.....	Dec. 28.....	140,452	8	1										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do.....	6,272	2	1										
Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....	11,750	3	1										
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 21.....	1,046,564	474	52						6	1	22	1	3
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Dec. 28.....	22,206	10											
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	44	4								1		
Pueblo, Colo.....	Dec. 21.....	24,568	7	3										
Richmond, Va.....	Dec. 28.....	81,388	22	1										
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Dec. 21.....	44,843	7								1			
Do.....	Dec. 28.....	44,843	7											
San Diego, Cal.....	Dec. 21.....	16,159	3	1										
San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	298,997	123	21						1		1		
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	1											
Scranton, Pa.....	Dec. 28.....	75,215	27									2		
Seattle, Wash.....	Dec. 21.....	42,837	9							2				
Shreveport, La.....	Dec. 28.....	11,979	2											
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	Dec. 21.....	10,177	1											
Spokane, Wash.....	do.....	19,922	2											
Springfield, Mass.....	Dec. 28.....	44,179	17	3						1				
Superior, Wis.....	do.....	11,983	4							2				
Taunton, Mass.....	do.....	25,448	3											
Tiffin, Ohio.....	do.....	10,801	1											
Urbana, Ohio.....	do.....	6,510	0											
Utica, N. Y.....	do.....	44,007	15	1										
Virginia City, Nev.....	Dec. 21.....	8,511	2											
Waltham, Mass.....	Dec. 28.....	18,707	4											
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	8,973	1											
West Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	12,981	2											
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	25	3										
Winona, Minn.....	Dec. 21.....	18,208	3											
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Dec. 27.....	32,033	10	2						1				
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Dec. 28.....	33,220	8									1	2	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 23, 1895.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	26	12		.98		.57
Portland, Me.....	23	17		.77		.07
Northfield, Vt.....	20	17		.70	.62	
Boston, Mass.....	31	14		.71	.05	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	37	10		.70	.02	
Nantucket, Mass.....	34	11		.77		.51
Woods Holl, Mass.....	33	11		.63		.01
Block Island, R. I.....	36	8		.91		.56
New Haven, Conn.....	31	11		.80		.26
Albany, N. Y.....	29	12		.63		.12
New York, N. Y.....	34	11		.75		.57
Harrisburg, Pa.....	34	9		.73		.12
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35	13		.59		.27
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35	8		.91		.82
Baltimore, Md.....	37	10		.70		.36
Washington, D. C.....	36	12		.70		.34
Lynchburg, Va.....	39	9		.84	.04	
Cape Henry, Va.....	43			.85		
Norfolk, Va.....	43	10		.84		.81
Charlotte, N. C.....	43	8		1.12		.51
Raleigh, N. C.....	42	10		.65		.42
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	45	6		.98		.60
Hatteras, N. C.....	47			1.40		
Wilmington, N. C.....	48	8		.78		.66
Columbia, S. C.....	48	4		.70	.39	
Charleston, S. C.....	51	6		.84		.73
Augusta, Ga.....	49	5		.84	.39	
Savannah, Ga.....	52	5		.84		.35
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56	3		.73		.61
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	3		.31	.17	
Key West, Fla.....	70			.42		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	45	7		.99		.09
Tampa, Fla.....	62	3		.62		.62
Pensacola, Fla.....	55	0		1.10	.14	
Mobile, Ala.....	52	3		1.05	.01	
Montgomery, Ala.....	50	4		1.14		.26
Meridian, Miss.....	50	4		1.15		.05
Vicksburg, Miss.....	50	9		1.19		.01
New Orleans, La.....	56	3		1.06		.17
Shreveport, La.....	48	9		1.12		.26
Fort Smith, Ark.....	42	9		.70	3.64	
Little Rock, Ark.....	44	10		.84	.34	
Palestine, Tex.....	50	9		.77	2.34	
Galveston, Tex.....	57	3		1.05		.08
San Antonio, Tex.....	55	7		.42		.12
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	57	6		.43	.05	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	42	12		.85	.00	
Nashville, Tenn.....	41	12		.75		.15
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	43	9		1.01		.27
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40	10		.92		.34
Louisville, Ky.....	37	16		.88	.20	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	32	17		.77	1.00	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36	15		.77		.06
Columbus, Ohio.....	33	16		.70	.50	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	35	16		.71	.37	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	34	17		.63	.82	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	28	16		.77	.81	
Rochester, N. Y.....	28	18		.63	.68	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29	18		.77	1.03	
Erie, Pa.....	32	16		.72	.37	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	30	17		.62	.18	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	31	17		.59	.52	
Toledo, Ohio.....	30	16		.56	.69	
Detroit, Mich.....	30	13		.57	1.46	
Lansing, Mich.....	28	15		.42	2.61	
Port Huron, Mich.....	27	16		.50	1.71	
Alpena, Mich.....	24	14		.56	.89	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	21	14		.49	.45	
Marquette, Mich.....	22	13		.49		.36
Green Bay, Wis.....	21	13		.63		.05

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of Temperature and Rainfall, Week ended December 23, 1895—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	29	12	.....	.56	3.42	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	25	13	.....	.49	1.24	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	28	13	.....	.49	5.26	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	16	11	.....	.28	.....	.13
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	17	11	.....	.28	.....	.28
La Crosse, Wis.....	22	11	.....	.28	.....	.14
Dubuque, Iowa.....	24	12	.....	.42	.82	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	27	10	.....	.41	1.05	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	24	9	.....	.35	.17	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	28	9	.....	.49	2.84	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	32	13	.....	.63	6.45	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	38	13	.....	.77	.11	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	35	13	.....	.56	2.77	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	39	3	.....	.10	6.50	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	36	9	.....	.49	8.95	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	32	4	.....	.28	2.71	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	33	2	.....	.21	.69	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	31	4	.....	.14	.....	.12
Omaha, Nebr.....	25	8	.....	.21	.....	.21
Yankton, S. Dak.....	22	7	.....	.16	.....	.16
Valentine, Nebr.....	23	4	.....	.15	.....	.15
Huron, S. Dak.....	16	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pierre, S. Dak.....	19	8	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	9	11	.....	.21	.....	.21
St. Vincent, Minn.....	4	6	.....	.14	.....	.04
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	12	7	.....	.14	.....	.02
Williston, N. Dak.....	11	1	.....	.18	.10	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	16	2	.....	.14	.....	.12
Helena, Mont.....	23	2	.....	.25	.....	.10
Miles City, Mont.....	18	.....	.....	.07	.07	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	31	3	.....	.06	.....	.06
Spokane, Wash.....	30	4	.....	.63	.94	.....
Wallawalla, Wash.....	38	6	.....	.58	.99	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	27	7	.....	.42	.56	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	31	12	.....	.31	.44	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	34	10	.....	.38	.....	.14
Lander, Wyo.....	22	4	.....	.14	.....	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	29	5	.....	.07	.....	.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	27	3	.....	.17	.....	.15
Denver, Colo.....	33	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	34	9	.....	.14	.10	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	32	1	.....	.14	.....	.12
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	39	0	.....	.67	2.14	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	46	4	.....	.21	.96	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	32	8	.....	.14	.71	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	44	0	.....	.14	.15	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.....	53	7	.....	.33	.....	.31
Pacific Coast:						
Tatoosh Island, Wash.....	43	.....	.....	3.10	.....	.....
Port Angeles, Wash.....	37	.....	.....	1.26	.....	.....
Fort Canby, Wash.....	44	4	.....	2.55	.70	.....
Astoria, Oreg.....	43	4	.....	2.54	1.64	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	42	5	.....	1.91	1.09	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	43	6	.....	1.52	1.84	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	48	.....	.....	2.12	.....	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	47	6	.....	1.26	.08	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	34	7	.....	.57	.15	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	48	4	.....	.98	.....	.28
San Francisco, Cal.....	52	5	.....	1.23	.....	.15
Fresno, Cal.....	45	3	.....	.35	.03	.....
Independence, Cal.....	38	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55	6	.....	1.13	.....	.68
San Diego, Cal.....	56	6	.....	.56	.....	.41
Yuma, Ariz.....	56	6	.....	.14	.....	.14

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to January 2, 1896.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary	Nov. 19-Dec. 2...	43	25	
Egypt:				
Ahmadiéh.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 12...	25	22	
Bigalat	Nov. 4-Nov. 13...	7	7	
Bousrate	Nov. 4-Nov. 22...	36	35	
Borachia	Nov. 20-Dec. 5...	18	15	
Damietta.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 5...	70	61	
El Daraksa.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 14...	2	1	
El Kurdi	Nov. 4-Nov. 11...	7	7	
Ezbet El Berg.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 25...	32	25	
Ezbet Khalafala Pacha.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 13...	5	2	
Faraskour.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 5...	30	22	
Kafr El Zoonar.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 20...	4	2	
Kolonghill.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 9...	1	1	
Mansurah.....	Nov. 21.....	1		
Matarieh	Nov. 4-Nov. 22...	20	20	
Menzaleh	Nov. 4-Nov. 16...	35	41	
Salamann.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 18...	10	8	
Zagazig.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5...	5	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 26...		6	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 10-Nov. 17...		45	
Russia:				
Kiev (government).....	Oct. 13-Nov. 11...	156	64	
	Nov. 11-Nov. 23...	173	60	
Orel (government).....	Nov. 3-Nov. 30...	16	6	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 1...	85	31	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 7...	73	43	Cholera.
Volhynia (government).....	Oct. 13-Nov. 10...	2,297	952	
	Nov. 10-Nov. 23...	479	204	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 9-Nov. 23...		25	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 7...		29	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos	Dec. 8-Dec. 22...		2	
Habana	Nov. 28-Dec. 19...	40	14	
	Dec. 19-Dec. 26...	5	2	
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 21...		29	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 14...	20		

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, December 11, 1895.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—From November 26 to December 2, 15 cholera cases and 14 deaths were reported from 11 communes belonging to 6 political districts. Of these, 4 cases, 5 deaths, and 1 case, 1 death occurred in 3 communes of the districts of Husiatyn and Trembowla, respectively; 7 cases, 4 deaths in 2 localities of the district of Sokal, and in 1 locality each of the districts of Buczacz, Czortkow, and Kamionka, Strumilowa, 1 death; 1 case, 1 death; and 2 cases, 1 death, respectively.

RUSSIA.—According to information from the medical department, 14 cholera cases and cases resembling cholera and 7 choleraic deaths were reported at St. Petersburg from November 20 to 23, and from November 23 to 30, 47 cases and 14 deaths. In the Government of Volhynia, from October 3 to 19, 930 cases and 385 deaths were reported; from November 20 to 26, 560 cases and 231 deaths; from October 27 to November 2, 439 cases, 176 deaths; from November 3 to 9, 368 cases, 160 deaths; and from November 10 to 16, 220 cases and 110 deaths. In the Government of Kiew (district of Berditschew), from October 13 to 19, 23 cases, 8 deaths; from November 20 to 26, 15 cases, 4 deaths; from October 27 to November 3, 41 cases, 16 deaths; from November 4 to 10, 77 cases, 66 deaths; and from November 11 to 16, 72 cases, 26 deaths.

EGYPT.—Reports of November 29, state cases and deaths as follows: In Damietta, from November 20 to 25, 27 cases, 22 deaths; Bousrate, from November 17 to 22, 3 cases, 3 deaths; Metarieh, near Menzaleh, from November 19 to 22, 1 case, 2 deaths; Ezbet el Berg, from November 20 to 25, 5 cases, 6 deaths; Mansurah, on November 21, 1 case; Zagazig, from November 22 to 25, 2 cases; Salamoun, from November 17 to 18, 2 cases, 1 death; Faraskour, from November 20 to 24, 12 cases, 7 deaths; Zarka, from November 19 to 22, 2 cases, 3 deaths; Kafr el Zoonar, on November 20, 1 death; Borachia, from November 20 to 24, 9 cases, 5 deaths.

EAST INDIES—Calcutta.—From October 20 to 26, 36 persons died of cholera.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, December 11, 1895.]

CHOLERA.

SWEDEN.—A royal proclamation of November 22 directs that the provisions of the order of September 15, 1893, with regard to the importation of goods suspected of cholera infection, more especially to the importation of shoddy, shall hereafter not apply to shoddy which has been dyed after being carded.

NORWAY.—By order of November 26 the city and government of St. Petersburg are declared infected until further notice. Advices of November 28 state that the governments of Podolia and Constantinople are declared clean.

TURKEY.—The strict medical inspection of arrivals from the Egyptian ports on the Mediterranean has been discontinued, according to advices of November 19, for sailing vessels carrying no passengers. The ten days' quarantine against arrivals from Damietta remains in force.

PORTUGAL.—Advices of November 28 state that arrivals from St. Petersburg are declared infected, and arrivals from the sea ports of Finland to be suspect.

YELLOW FEVER.

PORTUGAL.—Ministerial proclamation of November 30 declares the ports of the city and province of Ceara to be clean since December 15.

ARABIA.

Report of the commission of hygiene for the Hedjaz.

(Presented to the superior council of health, November 24-5, 1895.)

Members.—His Excellency Ahmed Midhat Effendi, vice-president of the council; His Excellency Dr. Cozzonis Effendi, inspector-general; Honorable Fewzi Effendi, member; Honorable Ahmed Bey; Dr. Dickson, delegate of England to the superior council of health; Dr. Delacouer, delegate of France to the superior council of health; Dr. Stecoulis, delegate of the low countries to the superior council of health. Secretary, Dr. Stiepovich.

[Translated in this bureau.]

The commission, having examined in detail the general report of Dr. Cassim Izzedin Effendi, sanitary physician to the Hedjaz during the last pilgrimage, and having taken the opinion of those of its members who visited the Hedjaz in the quality of imperial commissioners, proposes the following modifications of its last report, submitted to the superior council of health at its meeting January 7-19, 1895:

MEASURES TO BE APPLIED DURING THE PILGRIMAGE.

1. *Medical service.*—Experience of the last pilgrim season shows that the addition of two sanitary physicians to the four annually sent to Mecca will constitute an effective medical corps, prepared to meet all the requirements of the service. The assistance of the eight military physicians may, therefore, be dispensed with. The six sanitary physicians shall be chosen and sent by the sanitary administration. The duration of their mission shall not exceed four months. They shall be stationed at Mecca from the 1st of Ramazem to the end of the month of Zilhidjé (February 26 to May 26).

2. *Service of pharmacy.*—The central pharmacy established in the sanitary office at Mecca shall always remain open. It shall serve as a dispensary, and a physician shall be always present to examine all persons presenting themselves for examination. Medicines shall be dispensed gratuitously. Two pharmacists shall be appointed and sent to Mecca at the same time with the six sanitary physicians.

3. *Sanitary police.*—The corps of agents of the sanitary police shall be charged with carrying out the measures prescribed by the director of the service. These agents shall be three in number; one of the number to understand Turkish and Arabic, and the reports and accounts to be made out in both languages.

The sanitary physicians shall make a daily visit to the pilgrim lodgings, and wherever they find them to be overcrowded, or to present any unsanitary conditions, they shall note the facts and give the necessary orders. The sanitary agents shall do all in their power to execute these orders, and shall have recourse to the local authorities only in case the guide in charge of the groups of pilgrims shall interfere with, or interpose obstacles to, their execution.

The sanitary agents, both at Mina and Mecca, shall have constant and rigorous oversight of the food served to pilgrims. Articles found to be deteriorated, or in any way prejudicial to health, shall, on advice of the physicians, be destroyed.

On the arrival of pilgrims at Djeddah or Mecca, the delils (guides) shall report to the sanitary office the number and nationality of the pilgrims in their charge. They shall also indicate the houses in which the said pilgrims are to lodge. The several apartments composing these lodging houses shall be previously measured, under direction of the sanitary authority, and the number of pilgrims which each apartment can contain shall be inscribed on the door, underneath the usual number. The guides shall be furnished each with a certificate, stating the number of pilgrims to be lodged, in order to prevent violation of these orders.

The guides shall be required to engage a porter for each pilgrim lodging house, who shall be charged with the thorough cleaning of the house.

As soon as a pilgrim is taken ill the guide shall report the fact to the sanitary authority, and shall have the patient transferred to the hospital. In case of the death of a pilgrim the guide shall make a declaration to the sanitary office, stating the name, nationality, place of birth and age of the deceased, the duration of his malady, and the date of his arrival in the Hedjaz, and shall give any further explanations required by the sanitary physician charged with examining the body.

The holy places shall be visited by pilgrims only at stated hours fixed by the cheriff of Mecca.

All guides violating these orders shall be reported for punishment to the cheriff of Mecca by the director of the sanitary service.

4. *Service of accounts.*—The sanitary physician of Mecca being chief of the local sanitary service, the sum allotted for the maintenance of the service of the Hedjaz shall be sent to him directly, each year, by the central sanitary administration in the form of an order on the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He shall be held responsible for its disbursement. A competent cashier and clerk shall be appointed to assist him in the discharge of the financial management of the service.

5. *Hospital service, transportation of the sick, and burial of the dead.*—Pending the completion of the large hospital to accommodate 300 beds, the construction of which has been authorized by the Sultan, the number of beds in the provisional hospital shall be increased from 50 to 100. The sum allotted for the maintenance of this hospital shall be 60,000 piasters.

During the entire pilgrim season the sick shall be transported in litters, attended by bearers and guards. Two large hospital ambulances shall also be provided, and two ambulances for carrying the dead to the cemetery.

6. *Street cleaning.*—The sweeping and watering of the streets, especially in the commercial centers and public thoroughfares, shall be under the constant inspection of the sanitary physicians and agents. Filth of all sorts shall be removed and conveyed outside the city to a special place. This service shall be performed by means of tumbril carts, or, where the streets are too narrow for these to pass, by donkey transportation.

7. *Service of disinfection.*—As the city of Mecca is constantly menaced by an outbreak of cholera, it is essential to maintain a regular service of disinfection there throughout the year. To this end the employment of 7 chief guards and 20 sanitary guards is considered necessary. To these, 10 auxiliary guards should be added during the pilgrim season.

Disinfection shall be performed by means of steam. Pending the installation of stoves at Mecca, the clothing and effects of persons who have died of cholera, smallpox, or other contagious disease shall be destroyed by fire.

8. *Vaccination.*—Vaccine tubes imported from Constantinople generally deteriorate under the influence of the extreme heat, and are not efficacious against the smallpox, which appears annually in the Hedjaz and causes considerable mortality. It is advisable to create two vaccine establishments, one at Mecca and one at Medina.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT ARAFAT.

Inspection at Arafat being impossible during the ceremonies, which last only ten hours, the physicians will confine themselves, after the departure of the pilgrims, to interring the dead and removing the sick, and these duties accomplished they shall take the proper means to render the place salubrious.

The water supply comes from the spring known as "Ain Zobéida," and is conducted by means of a conduit into a large basin divided into five compartments, which serve respectively for drinking fountains and watering troughs. Most of the pilgrims bathe and wash their linen at these reservoirs. It is of the first necessity that the drinking water should not be polluted. The highest of the reservoirs should be covered with plank and provided with faucets.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT MINA.

The pilgrim tents being pitched close to each other and without any system, sanitary surveillance is almost impossible. It is strongly urged that a camp system be adopted. As almost all pilgrims make their Hadj or pilgrimage under the conduct of a guide, the Imperial Government should order the division of that part of the valley of Mina occupied by the pilgrims into lots, each lot to be assigned to a guide, according to the number of pilgrims in his charge. Ten days before the religious celebrations begin the guide should erect the tents for his pilgrims in the form of a regular encampment. He should be required to sweep his lot twice a day. These improvements would considerably facilitate the visits of medical inspection by day or night. It should also be the guide's duty to report the occurrence of any case of sickness on his lot.

The most important sanitary measure at Mina is in connection with the burial of sacrificed animals. Sacrifice among the tents must be strictly prohibited. It should be authorized only at localities outside the camp and trenches should be dug to receive the remains of the sacrificial animals. These trenches should be surrounded with a military cordon extending from one mountain to the other. The guards, to the number of 30, should be taken from the corps of disinfection. They should be divided into 6 gangs of 5 men each under the orders of a chief guard. They should have general charge of disinfection and sanitation. The trenches for animal refuse should be not less than 4 meters deep. They should be filled in with a layer of quicklime and over it a layer of sand. They should not be reopened until after the lapse of three full years.

Camp refuse should be carried outside the camp to a designated place.

The commission recommends strongly that the water-supply system from the spring of Ain Zobéida, which at present is carried a certain distance into the valley, shall be extended to the pilgrim camp. In anticipation of the arrival of the pilgrims the cisterns now in use should be thoroughly cleaned and filled with fresh and clean water.

The total expense for carrying out these projected measures of sanitary reform for Mecca and the Holy Places is 462,080 piasters.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT DJEDDAH.

It is notorious that a large number of the pilgrims landing at Djeddah are extremely poor and have no means of procuring a lodging. Consequently they take up their abode in the streets and in the open space between the wharfs and the city inclosure, and create conditions favorable to a cholera outbreak if any germ exists among the pilgrims. It is clearly of the first necessity to provide shelter gratuitously for these indigent pilgrims. It is suggested that large barracks be erected at Djeddah for the general reception of all classes of pilgrims. The stay at Djeddah is short, the pilgrims passing on with little delay to Mecca. The barrack system is desirable from a sanitary point of view as it allows of complete medical supervision and inspection of the entire mass of pilgrims at this halting point on their way to Mecca.

The street-cleaning system at Djeddah leaves much to be desired. Only the larger streets in the heart of the town are swept. In the smaller streets and lanes detritus of all sorts accumulates in such quantities as frequently to block up the entrance to the poorer houses. The service of street cleaning should be placed under the immediate control of the sanitary inspector at Djeddah, who should see that the city is kept clean, especially when it is crowded by the pilgrims returning from Mecca. It is especially necessary to provide public latrines at the custom-house and the sanitary office. These should be frequently emptied and disinfected with lime water.

The sanitary inspector should exercise, through his agents, a rigorous inspection of the markets in which food, and especially fruit, is sold to the pilgrims. All stale articles, poor meat, and unripe fruit should be prohibited sale and, if possible, destroyed.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT YAMBO.

The city of Yambo, situated 180 marine miles north of Djeddah, is the port of embarkation of pilgrims bound for the north who have not visited Medina prior to the feasts of Courban-Baïram.

Here sanitary measures are greatly neglected, and locomotion through the narrow streets of the city is very difficult. The accumulation of filth and street detritus creates deplorable conditions in the city and its suburbs.

Yambo has no supply of good potable-water and the pilgrims have often suffered from a water famine. The supply is from rains, which are by no means frequent, and the water is collected in cisterns. As it is very seldom renewed, organic matter accumulates in such proportion in the cisterns as to render the water in them unfit for use until it is boiled.

It is of the utmost importance that the city of Yambo should be placed under sanitary surveillance similar to that recommended for Djeddah and proportioned to the importance of the number of pilgrims who pass through it. This number does not exceed 5,000.

The pilgrim camps should be constantly under inspection by a squadron of guards, charged with the removal of all impurities. Public latrines in sufficient number should be established.

As the city is entirely without hospital, pharmacy, or physician, the serious attention of the Government is directed to the danger to public health presented by these deplorable conditions. Those among the pilgrims and inhabitants who chance to fall ill are left to their own resources until they recover or die. It is a matter of urgent need to erect a hospital provided with a pharmacy and medical service adapted to the needs of the place.

The expenses necessitated by the organization of this service, the importance of which is indisputable, should be defrayed from the funds of the municipality.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT MEDINA.

The hygienic conditions of the city of Medina being sufficiently good and the sojourn of the pilgrims there being very brief, the commission has no suggestions to make beyond recommending that the prophylactic measures now in force be applied with the

same zeal now shown. The city is abundantly supplied with excellent potable water from the spring of "Ain Zarca," brought by subterranean aqueduct from Mount Kouba. The spaces about the public fountains should be kept in a state of exemplary cleanliness, and the pilgrims should not be permitted to wash their linen at the fountains.

PERMANENT MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE CITIES FREQUENTED BY PILGRIMS.

The permanent measures to be applied in the cities of the Hedjaz concern potable water, refuse pits, and the salt-water ponds which occur in the vicinity of Djeddah and Yambo.

As regards the water supply of these cities, Djeddah formerly received water from springs situated at the foot of a low range of hills at a distance of 4 or 5 kilometers east of the city, but these springs have been sacrificed to the cupidity of speculators, who set up reservoirs in the vicinity of the city and proceeded to supply the citizens and pilgrims with stagnant and unwholesome water. This water, being the drainage from the rainfall in the vicinity of the reservoirs, is abundantly charged with organic matter from the soil over which it has flowed. Seven years ago the Imperial Government undertook the humane task of bringing the water from one of these springs in earthen conduits to the city and distributing it by means of 9 public fountains. Unfortunately, defective tubing or the malicious interference of the proprietors of the reservoirs caused leakages in the pipes and a waste of water, consequently a diminished supply at the public fountains. The Government is strongly urged to authorize the laying of cast-iron pipes and the erection of additional fountains. The water of the public cisterns should be prohibited as drinking water and used only for washing and other domestic needs. A special service should be organized for inspecting the cisterns and emptying and washing them when the water in them is low.

The city of Yambo should be supplied, if possible, with water from the wells of Yambo Nabil, which are situated 4 or 5 kilometers from the city. The water should be conducted in iron pipes and distributed by means of 4 or 5 fountains.

The potable water of Mecca and Medina being derived from springs, the commission has no recommendations to make with regard to it.

Refuse trenches.—As the cities of the Hedjaz possess no system of sewerage, except in some quarters of Mecca, the refuse of the houses is thrown into a sort of trench dug at the entrance of each house. As soon as one trench is full another is dug, until the street and the entire quarter are filled up. These trenches not being cemented, infiltration occurs and the atmosphere of the street is charged with a highly deleterious, mephitic odor.

It is incumbent upon the Imperial Government to abolish this unsanitary system and severely to inhibit its practice. Until a proper system of sewerage is adopted in these cities the refuse of all descriptions should be conveyed in barrels, hermetically sealed, outside the city to a place set apart for the purpose, emptied into large trenches, and covered with quicklime. Until this important measure is carried into execution, all public and private latrines must be required to be daily disinfected with limewater and sulphate of copper.

Salt-water ponds.—The salt-water ponds formed by the coves of the sea, which lie to the north and south of the cities of Djeddah and Yambo, constitute the principal cause of the marsh miasma, which, joined to other allied sources, lays hold of debilitated constitutions in the form of pernicious attacks. These attacks carry off the patient so rapidly that there is often no time for medical aid. It is the unanimous opinion of the commission, based on numerous reports on the subject, that the Imperial Government should have these ponds filled up. The space around the health office at Djeddah should also be covered with a thick layer of earth to prevent the seepage of sea water at high tide and the stagnation of rain water, which are the source of miasmatic exhalation, deleterious to the health of pilgrims landing in that vicinity.

Convinced that the Imperial Government is strongly interested in all that concerns hygienic reform in the Hedjaz, the commission closes with confident expectation that its recommendations for the protection of the health of moslem pilgrims will receive full and entire approbation.

Read and adopted in session of the superior council of health, November 24 and 25, 1895.

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 10, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended December 7, 1895:

There were 11 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 29 from yellow fever, an increase of 11; 30 from smallpox, a decrease of 6; 3 from beriberi, an increase of 2; 2 from enteric fever, a decrease of 6; 2 from measles, none in the foregoing week; 54 from tuberculosis, an increase of 3; and none from diphtheria.

There were 332 deaths from all causes, an increase of 9.

Yellow fever.—This disease is increasing steadily and rapidly with the higher temperature. There are more cases than usual so early in the season; during the corresponding week of the year 1894, there was only one death from this cause.

Smallpox.—With the higher temperature this disease is steadily declining, though it has not yet reached that point which would cause the disease not to be epidemic, as it still extends from person to person and quite freely. I insist that everybody going to the United States from this port, shall be first revaccinated, according to the provision of the quarantine law on the subject.

I am glad to see quite a diminution in the number of enteric diseases.

Campos.—This town in the State of Rio de Janeiro, on the Parahyba River, is at present afflicted with many cases of diarrhea and dysentery. So fatal are many of the cases that fears are expressed that it may be cholera, but the best information I can get disproves this assertion.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited and received bills of health from this office. December 3, bark *North Star*, British, for Norfolk, Va.; December 5, steamship *Sirius*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

EGYPT.

Cholera in Egypt.

[November 27–December 5, 1895.]

Places.	New cases.	Deaths.	Places.	New cases.	Deaths.
Damietta and surroundings.....	18	19	El Bousrate.....	0	0
Ezbet el Borg.....	0	0	Mansourah.....	0	0
Menzaleh.....	0	0	Salamoun.....	0	1
Matarieh.....	0	0	Farascoor and surroundings.....	15	13
Ahmadiéh.....	0	0	Zagazig.....	3	2
Borachia.....	9	10			

GIBRALTAR.

*Quarantine notice.*GIBRALTAR, *November 12, 1895.*

It has been decided by the board of health to remove the quarantine restrictions now imposed on arrivals from Tangier, but passengers from

thence must produce a British consular certificate that they have resided in the town for fifteen days immediately preceding their departure, and also a medical certificate that they are in good health.

By order.

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

JAPAN.

Discontinuance of inspection of passengers and their effects embarking at Hiogo for the United States.

HIOGO (KOBE), JAPAN, November 21, 1895.

SIR: Confirming my dispatch to the Department of State numbered 33, dated the 9th instant, covering "Report on cholera and the methods employed in enforcing the Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States applicable thereto in the consular district of Osaka and Hiogo (Kobe), Japan," etc., etc., I have the honor to state that, having this day received an official communication from his excellency, Kohey Suh, chiji of Hiogo Ken, a translated copy of which is inclosed herewith and marked No. 1, in which I am notified that cholera heretofore prevailing in epidemic form in this consular district has ceased, no cases having been reported since the 6th instant, I take pleasure in saying that on and after Saturday, November 23, 1895, the inspection of passengers and their effects embarking at this port on vessels destined to some port in the United States required by Department of State circular dated May 10, 1893, and paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 2, Quarantine Regulations, Treasury Department, pamphlet issued April 24, 1894, will be discontinued. I have notified his excellency the United States minister at Tokio, the consul-general of the United States at Kanagawa, and the United States consul at Nagasaki of my action in this regard by dispatches mailed this day, paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of article 4, Quarantine Laws and Regulations, Treasury Department, April 26, 1894, still obtains.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. CONNELLY,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

[EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The translation of the Japanese words "shi," "uns," and "chiji," used in this dispatch, is as follows: "Shi, meaning city; "guns," meaning counties; "chiji," meaning governor.]

HIOGO HENCHO HIOGO, November 20, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the cholera which prevailed in this prefecture has at present entirely disappeared. Not a single case has appeared in Kobe Shi since October 27, and in other shi and guns since the 6th instant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

KOHEY SUH,
Chiji of Hiogo Ken.

JAS. F. CONNELLY,
United States Consul.

Discontinuance of quarantine of steerage passengers for the United States and of disinfection of their baggage.

YOKOHAMA, December 6, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that in view of the almost total disappearance of cholera from Japan, and from such parts of China as are in any direct communication with the United States, via Japanese ports,

as well as of the fact that, since November 1, there has been but one suspicious case in Yokohama, and that very early in the month just passed. I have considered it my duty to advise the consul-general to relax the precautions recently enforced, under the United States Quarantine Laws and Regulations, so far as to do away with the five days' quarantine, and disinfection of effects of steerage passengers, substituting therefor a rigid inspection of both persons and baggage, as regards all on board every ship bound for the United States.

The decline of the epidemic throughout the country, subsequent to November 14, the date of the last complete report forwarded to you, has been so rapid that the Home Department, from that day, ceased to issue its weekly bulletins. At present, for the whole empire, including the Lieu Kieu Islands, which were latest invaded by cholera, and in which it is lingering longest, the total of new cases is but 6 or 7 per diem.

My confidence in the rigid application and efficiency of the system employed by the native authorities in combatting the disease has had great influence in deciding me to advocate the suspension of disinfection and quarantine, the more so as, with the diminution of the number of cases to be dealt with, increases the ability of the Japanese sanitary officials to apply their system of control thoroughly. This system includes, briefly, the isolation of the sick, cremation of the dead, destruction, or, where the articles are of value and facilities for the process exist, the disinfection by steam of all material even suspected of contamination, and five days' isolation, with disinfection, of all persons who may, by any possibility, have come in contact with the disease, even when in a mild form.

That these precautions are successfully and intelligently and conscientiously enforced is shown by the results of their working during the recent epidemic. The malignancy of type of the disease of this year is shown by its mortality of 70.46 per cent, and its extent by the fact that every province in the entire Empire has been attacked. This wide-spread invasion was due to the peculiar and unusual method of introduction of the malady, through the medium of the troops and coolies returning, post bellum, from China, where the disease first broke out, to their homes throughout Japan. Not only was every province affected, but in nearly all of these were many individual foci of infection, and yet the sanitary administration was able to limit the epidemic to a total of some 56,000 cases in a population of over 40,000,000. A few years ago the introduction of cholera into one of the several large cities this year attacked would have entailed the occurrence of almost or quite as many cases in that single urban district.

I believe that the danger of personal transmission of infection can now, and certainly until next spring, be considered as at a minimum; but the same does not apply to those articles of which the shipment from this port has during the epidemic been prohibited, especially bulbs, plants, and food products of unknown origin, the exportation of which to the United States is still interdicted for reasons which will be manifest to you.

I may add, in conclusion, that the minister of Hawaii at Tokyo, an American gentleman of great intelligence, long resident in Japan, and thoroughly familiar with the history and behavior of epidemic disease in this country, though under instructions from his Government, stringent to excess as regards sanitary matters, has simultaneously with the action of the United States consul-general, in the same direc-

tion, and for similar reasons, relaxed his precautions with reference to the very considerable emigration from Japan to Hawaii.

Trusting that my action will meet with your approval,
I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

MEXICO.

One case of smallpox in Nogales.

NOGALES, ARIZ., *December 23, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 new case of smallpox in Nogales, Mex.

Very respectfully,

W. F. CHENOWETH,
Sanitary Inspector.

RUSSIA.

Cholera and cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, *December 9, 1895.*

Development of cholera and cholera in, according to the information furnished by the medical department during the time herein stated, was as follows:

Cholera.—In government of Volyn, from November 10 to November 23, 479 cases and 204 deaths.

In government of Kiev during the same period, 173 cases and 60 deaths.

In government of Orel, from November 3 to November 30, 16 cases and 6 deaths.

Cholera.—In the city of St. Petersburg, from November 23 to December 7, 120 cases and 60 deaths. The winter keeps still open, the weather mild and cloudy.

JOHN KAREL, *Consul-General.*

TURKEY.

Cholera in Constantinople and vicinity.

[Report No. 142.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 11, 1895.*

On the 29th of last November 1 cholera case was observed in Copple at Stamboul at the quarter of Serajaharie Bashi. A second cholera case occurred on the 2d instant at Cassim Pasha, another suburb on the seashore of the Golden Horn. On the 7th instant another cholera case occurred at Scutari, on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus. Of these 3 cases only 1 proved fatal, that at the Cassim Pasha. Besides these cholera cases there are always cases of diphtheria and influenza.

An outbreak of cholera occurred at Augherek, near Constantinople. This village, the real name of which is Agakyriaki, is situated in the Gulf of Ismielt, Nicomelia. The first cholera cases were observed on the 6th of last November. From this latter date up to the 19th of the same month 24 cholera deaths were registered. From the 20th up to the 25th of the same month 16 cholera cases were registered, of which 4 proved fatal.

The sanitary physician who has been sent to the seat of the outbreak states that the greatest number of cholera cases have occurred among children or old men. He states also that the surrounding villages have not been affected. Several inhabitants of the above-mentioned village of Augherek or Agakyriaki have escaped by a little sailing boat to Antizone, one of the four Princes Islands on the Marmora Sea, where the inhabitants of Constantinople pass their summer leisure time. The sanitary authorities of Constantinople have sent a physician to the above-mentioned island of Antizone in order to report and take the necessary steps if any cholera case breaks out. It has been decided to submit the above-mentioned island to a quarantine. No cholera cases have occurred, and since the day before yesterday the inhabitants of the above-mentioned island have been allowed free communication.

Cholera has disappeared from the vilayet of Broussa, according to official news.

The last cholera death which occurred at Homs, in the vilayet of Damascus, was on the 6th instant. Since this date public health has been good.

Cholera news from Egypt states a cholera death in Cairo. This cholera death occurred in the person of a young girl whose father had just arrived from Zagazig, where cholera made its appearance on the 28th instant. Since the beginning of the cholera epidemic 802 cholera deaths have been registered in Egypt.

I forward a copy of the report printed in French and presented to the sanitary commission of Alexandria on the origin of cholera at Damietta, Egypt.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

WEST INDIES.

Report on the existence of yellow fever in Antigua.

ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES, *December 20, 1895.*

SIR: I have much pleasure in forwarding you, in obedience to your order of November 18, a report from Geo. E. Pieréz, M. D., Edin, on the recent outbreak of fever in this island.

During the fall there are usually a few cases of fever. Especially is this the case in wet seasons like the present one. Prior to the 20th of September last the island was unusually free from fever. There had been a few cases of bilious remittent fever and one or two deaths in this city, but with this exception the island was healthy. On the above date a case of fever was reported, and the medical officer who was called in to attend to the patient considered the case a dangerous one and had the patient removed to the quarantine hospital at Fort James. On it becoming known that this had been pronounced a case of yellow fever there was an unusual amount of excitement, and every case of fever which occurred afterwards was looked upon with suspicion. During the two months when the island was declared infected there were in all about 20 cases of fever, 5 of which died and were registered as yellow fever.

If the cases which have been registered as true cases of yellow fever are proved to be such, then the cause of the outbreak must be inquired into. No cases of yellow fever have occurred here for over twenty years at least, and this island is considered very healthy.

Rumors are afloat that the board of health have been in the habit of taking stone ballast from vessels arriving from the Brazils and having

them broken for road purposes. If this is true, then this may account for the introduction of this fever.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
SAM'L GALBRAITH,
United States Vice-Consul.

[Inclosure.]

ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, December 19, 1895.

SIR: I have much pleasure in complying with your request, viz, that I might supply you with a short report upon the recent outbreak of fever in this island for the information of the Bureau at Washington.

First, I may state that the disease did not exist in an epidemic form.

Secondly, although there were undoubtedly a few cases of true yellow fever, there were also several of a different type, viz, the ordinary bilious remittent.

Of the true yellow fever 2 cases came under my own treatment, and 2 others were seen by me in consultation with other medical men. Three or 4 cases, besides the four I had seen, were reported as having been yellow fever, but not having seen them myself, I am unable to state any opinion as to their true nature.

The disease, I have no doubt, was imported into this island, for, although we live in the yellow-fever zone, the disease rarely occurs here. I speak after an experience of 14 years in the West Indies.

It is most unfortunate that some of the leading men in the island have been carried off by this scourge. It is due to this fact that false and alarming reports reached the United States of America and other countries of a terrible epidemic devastating Antigua, when as a matter of fact there were only a few sporadic cases of the disease.

After an experience in other tropical countries, I maintain that this island is an exceptionally healthy one, and I have little doubt but that with more care on the part of the port officers and sanitary officials even a few sporadic cases of yellow fever will not be heard of in Antigua.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE E. PIEREZ, M. D., and C. M., Edin.

S. GALBRAITH, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for the United States of America.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—Sydney.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 423,600. Total deaths, 687, including enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 4; and diphtheria, 6.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended December 20, 1895. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No death from contagious disease.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended December 21, 1895. Estimated population, 1,195. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended December 19, 1895. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CUBA—Habana.—Under date of December 21, 1895, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 144 deaths in this city during the week ending December 19, 1895. Four of those deaths were caused by yellow fever with, approximately, 8 new cases; 5 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by enteritis, 2 by dysentery, 1 by cholera infantum, 4 by pneumonia, and 1 by glanders. Two of the 4 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 97,720. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 14, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,591,530. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 10.9, and the highest in Salford, viz, 29.9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 96; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 63; whooping cough, 24; enteric fever, 21; diarrhea and dysentery, 6. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand. In greater London 1,863 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, and 9 from measles.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 14 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Galway, viz, 41.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 153 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 14 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,500,435. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 15.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 546, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 10; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 24.

GUIANA—*Demerara.*—Five weeks ended November 30, 1895. Estimated population, 53,175. Total deaths, 266. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended November 30, 1895. Estimated population, 3,600. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople*—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 700,000. Total deaths, 758, including cholera, 18; and smallpox, 10.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Dec. 14.....	5,000	5									
Aix la Chapelle.....	Dec. 7.....	111,032	46									
Alexandria.....	Nov. 25.....	231,386	139								1	
Amherstburg.....	Dec. 21.....	2,300	2									
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 14.....	455,013	145					2			4	3
Antwerp.....	Nov. 23.....	262,065	73					2				
Do.....	Nov. 30.....	262,065	70					3	2		1	3
Do.....	Dec. 7.....	262,065	68					2			1	3
Batoum.....	Dec. 3.....	28,000	8									
Belfast.....	Dec. 14.....	273,277	121					5	2		1	2
Belleville.....	Dec. 25.....	10,318	6					1				
Birmingham.....	Dec. 14.....	496,751	190					1		14	3	23
Bologna.....	Dec. 7.....	146,252	64								1	
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	146,252	70					1			1	
Bombay.....	Nov. 26.....	853,926	451	6								
Bradford.....	Dec. 7.....	221,610	70							2		
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	221,610	81							2	1	5
Brunswick.....	do.....	116,000								6	4	
Brussels.....	Dec. 7.....	507,988	159					2	2		5	1
Budapest.....	Dec. 9.....	600,000							3		5	5
Cairo.....	Nov. 25.....	374,838	329					1				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 17.....	681,560	532	45							2	2
Cardiff.....	Nov. 30.....	155,637								1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 7.....	155,637							1			
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	155,637										3
Catania.....	Dec. 10.....	120,000	76					3		1		4
Chatham.....	Dec. 21.....	9,052	3									
Coaticook.....	do.....	2,500	1									
Christiania.....	Oct. 26.....	174,717										
Do.....	Nov. 2.....	174,717								1		
Do.....	Nov. 9.....	174,717							1	1		1
Do.....	Nov. 16.....	174,717									2	
Do.....	Nov. 23.....	174,717							1	2		1
Do.....	Nov. 30.....	174,717							1	1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 7.....	174,717								1	1	4
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	174,717										
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 15.....	23,000	24		2							
Do.....	Dec. 22.....	23,000	19						1		2	
Cognac.....	Dec. 14.....	17,500	4									
Cologne.....	Dec. 7.....	317,543	112						1	1	4	
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 30.....	333,714	104					3				8
Do.....	Dec. 7.....	333,714	117								2	3
Crefeld.....	Dec. 14.....	107,151	37								2	
Dresden.....	Nov. 30.....	324,341	105							1	8	
Dublin.....	Dec. 14.....	350,000	153						2			
Dundee.....	do.....	160,163	58									3
Edinburg.....	Dec. 7.....	273,535	85								1	1
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	273,535	81						2	1		
Flushing.....	Dec. 16.....	16,200	6									
Frankfort on the Main.....	Dec. 14.....	228,750	64							2	3	1
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 8.....	25,800	13									
Girgenti.....	Dec. 7.....	24,428	12									
Glasgow.....	Dec. 14.....	695,876	255						1	5	2	5
Gothenburg.....	Nov. 30.....	10,400	34							3		
Do.....	Dec. 7.....	110,400	33							2	2	
Halifax.....	Dec. 21.....	38,700	18									
Hamburg.....	Dec. 14.....	608,710	187						1	4		3
Hanover.....	Nov. 2.....	205,000	63									5
Do.....	Nov. 9.....	205,000	67									
Honolulu.....	Dec. 7.....	28,000	14									2
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	28,000	13						1			1
Kehl Strasburg.....	Nov. 30.....	129,556	35						1		2	
Konigsberg.....	Dec. 14.....	162,200								5	1	
Leeds.....	do.....	395,546	132						4	6		6
Leghorn.....	do.....	103,434	40									
Leith.....	Dec. 7.....	73,048	20							1		
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	73,048	26								1	
Licata.....	Nov. 30.....	20,000	11									
Liege.....	Dec. 14.....	160,848	58							5	2	
Liverpool.....	do.....	638,291	262						1	5	4	2
London, Canada.....	Dec. 21.....	35,000	4									
London, England.....	Dec. 14.....	6,048,555	1,863			1			30	22	79	105
Lyon.....	Dec. 7.....	500,000	145						2		1	
Madrid.....	Dec. 10.....	482,816	297			5	7				2	1

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Magdeburg.....	Nov. 23....	224,903	64							4	1
Manchester.....	Dec. 14....	527,010	200					2	4	1	18
Mannheim.....	Dec. 7....	88,400	30					1		4	
Maracaibo.....	.....do....	42,000	20								
Do.....	Dec. 14....	42,000	21								
Matamoras.....	Dec. 20....	8,000	1								
Mayence.....	Dec. 7....	74,917	29					1		1	
Do.....	Dec. 14....	74,917	27							2	
Messina.....	.....do....	107,000	17								
Montevideo.....	Nov. 9....	215,061	58							1	
Do.....	Nov. 16....	215,061	67								
Moscow.....	Dec. 7....	800,000	419			10		7	8	1	3
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Dec. 14....	201,021	67					2	1	2	1
Nogales.....	Dec. 21....	1,580	0								
Nuremberg.....	Nov. 30....	166,386	68						1	2	1
Odessa.....	.....do....	343,500	130		2		4	2	1	4	1
Do.....	Dec. 7....	343,500	160		1		3	3	5	1	2
Palermo.....	.....do....	273,000	148				11	6			
Paris.....	Dec. 14....	2,424,705	944				7	1	5	17	2
Plymouth.....	.....do....	86,781	23							1	1
Port au Prince.....	Nov. 18....	40,000	19								
Do.....	Nov. 25....	40,000	14								
Do.....	Dec. 2....	40,000	20								
Do.....	Dec. 9....	40,000	27								
Do.....	Dec. 16....	40,000	20								
Prague.....	Dec. 7....	196,377	131					2	2	1	
Puerto Cortez.....	Dec. 17....	1,500	0								
Queensdown.....	Dec. 7....	15,000	4								
Do.....	Dec. 14....	15,000	3								
Rheims.....	.....do....	105,408	41							1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 7....	600,000	332	29	30		1	2		2	
Rome.....	Nov. 9....	465,136	166				3	3		2	
Do.....	Nov. 16....	465,136	143				2	3		1	
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 14....	272,042	96								
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 7....	17,536	12								
Do.....	Dec. 14....	17,536	16								
St. John's, Antigua.....	Nov. 7....	16,679	6								
Do.....	Nov. 16....	16,679	19								
Do.....	Nov. 23....	16,679	15								
Do.....	Nov. 30....	16,679	10								
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 7....	951,400	610	43	4	1	23	17	19	12	9
St. Stephens.....	Dec. 21....	3,000	0								
St. Thomas.....	Nov. 29....	12,019	6								
San Juan del Norte.....	Dec. 14....	1,280	1								
San Pedro.....	.....do....	3,800	3								
Santiago de Cuba.....	.....do....	60,000	47	17					1		
Do.....	Dec. 21....	60,000	50	12						1	
Schiedam.....	Dec. 14....	25,933	11								
Sheffield.....	.....do....	345,999	101				1				3
Sonneberg.....	Dec. 1....	12,000	11								
South Shields.....	Dec. 14....	78,291	22					1		1	
Stettin.....	Dec. 7....	135,000	56								2
Stockholm.....	.....do....	259,304	80				1	2			
Stuttgart.....	Dec. 12....	157,700	33							1	
Sunderland.....	Dec. 14....	137,705	39				3				
Tegucigalpa.....	Dec. 7....	12,000	4								
Trapani.....	Dec. 6....	43,095	12								
Trieste.....	Sept. 30....	158,314	83						3	13	
Truxillo.....	Dec. 14....	4,000	0								
Tuxpan.....	.....do....	10,280	8								
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 19....	27,063	23							1	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 30....	535,968	194				4	1	14	4	1
Do.....	Dec. 7....	535,968	219				4	1	8	5	2
Yokohama.....	Nov. 15....	126,685		1						1	
Do.....	Nov. 22....	126,685					2			1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.